

in other parts of the world. The fat-tailed sheep of Tartary, loses its posterior mass of fat, when removed to the Steppes of Siberia, whose scant and bitter herbage is less favorable to the secretion of adipose matter. The African sheep has become large like a goat, and exchanged its wool for hair. The Wallachian sheep has put on large perpendicular, spiral horns, and in like manner become clothed with hair. Some, also have four, and even six horns. The wild horses of Eastern Siberia have the same anatomical differences from the tame ones that we noticed in the case of the swine; and culture, climate and other causes, have produced the wildest varieties—from the little shaggy pony of the Shetlands, that scrambles up the highest crags like a goat, to the gigantic steed of Flanders, or the Conestoga of Pennsylvania, which will sometimes drag a load of four tons on the level ground. Whether the dog is a question of the same species is a question of about which there is a difference of opinion among naturalists—but there is a very general agreement that all the varieties of the dog must be referred to one species. Between these there is the widest difference—from the gigantic St. Bernard that will carry a frozen traveller to the convent, the shaggy Newfoundland, with his webbed feet and his aquatic habits, and the scentless and almost tongueless greyhound, to the little lap dog that nestles in a lady's arms, the noisy fox-hound whose scent is almost a miracle, the rattling terrier, and the naked Mexican dog, that has an additional toe. The cow presents the most diverse varieties—from the little Surat ox, not larger than a dog, to the humped and long-eared Brahmin cow, and the gigantic prize ox that will weigh two tons. The domestic fowls and pigeons have assumed varieties enough to fill a page, some of them of the most diverse character, varying from the largest size to the most dwarfish, and possessing every peculiarity compatible with the preservation of the species, in the feathers, the form, the wattle, and the psychological traits and habits."

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented the memorial of the Industrial Congress of New York, praying an alteration of the foreign policy of the United States, so as to allow the extension of its powers in behalf of people struggling in Europe for freedom, and against oppression. Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. Walker, his resolution submitted on the 17th inst., concerning the foreign policy of the U. States, was taken up and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution authorizing a correspondence by the President in behalf of the Irish Exile Patriots, and the joint resolution authorizing a like interposition in behalf of Abd El Kader, were taken up, and on motion were laid on the table.

The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Underwood making land warrants assignable was taken up, and after notice had been given of several amendments, the whole subject was referred to the committee on public lands.

SENATE.—Mr. Miller introduced the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. Mr. M. said this bill was the same which passed the House at the last session, and which was defeated in the Senate for want of time. He introduced the bill now with the hope of having early action on it.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the President's message relating to the case of the Prometheus, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Hale's resolution calling for information concerning alleged violations of the law abolishing flogging in the navy was taken up, amended, and adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Foote, relating to the compromise measures, was again taken up.

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution. He voted for all the measures embraced in the compromise, but he did not consider the resolution necessary or proper. He thought the measure should be left to be judged of by the people. He was opposed to making these compromise measures any part of the democratic platform, but was for leaving freedom of opinion on this point, as it was allowed on the tariff and the subject of internal improvements.

Mr. Foote replied in the most vehement manner, and attacked Mr. H. as being governed entirely by a desire to secure the support of the free-soilers for the Presidency.

Mr. H. and Mr. Foote continued their personal controversy.

Mr. Butler defended South Carolina from certain remarks of Mr. Houston.

After some remarks from Mr. Hale, Mr. Clemens got the floor, and on his motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved that the rules be suspended, for the purpose of introducing a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to welcome Louis Kossuth, on his arrival at the capitol, and to introduce him to the House.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, said he was desirous of debating the resolution.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the rules be not suspended, and the ayes and nays having been taken, the motion that the rules be not suspended was carried, by a majority of 111 to 58.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Atchison, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn till Friday next.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution calling for copies of all correspondence by naval officers with that department concerning flogging in the Navy. Referred to Naval Committee.

Mr. Gwin said that he would call up on the 6th of January the petition on this subject, which had been laid on the table.

Mr. Clemens, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the brevet rank of Lieutenant General for meritorious services.

Mr. Shields gave notice of a bill to increase the expenses of the army, by creating a retired list for disabled officers.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee on the state of the Union, and again on the bill authorizing the assignment of Mr. Cabelly and Warrants.

Mr. Cabelly moved, which

was carried, that when the House adjourns it adjourn till Friday.

Messages were received from the President, with accompanying reports, in reply to the resolution relative to the imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher, and reports from Departments, which were referred to appropriate committees.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

N. Y. BAR DINNER TO KOSSUTH.

Canada. Several thousand persons were present at the dinner given to Kossuth at the Metropolitan Hall, late Tripler Hall.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Kossuth was received with much applause, and after a brief introduction by Judge Jones, and an address of welcome, on the part of the bar, from Judge Sanford, he rose and replied in one of his usual able and eloquent speeches, during which he referred to the objections of many persons that intervention on the part of the United States might lead to war between her and Russia, in case the latter should disregard our declaration. On this point he remarked:

Well, I am not the man to decline the consequences of my principles. [Great laughter and loud applause.] I will not steal into your sympathy by slippery evasion. Yes, gentlemen, I confess, should Russia not respect such a declaration of your country, then you are obliged—literally obliged to go to war, or else be prepared to be degraded before mankind from your dignity. [Applause.] Yes—I confess that would be the case.

But you are powerful enough to defy any power on earth in a just cause, as your Washington's—and so may God help me, as it is true, that never was there yet a more just cause. [Applause.]

There was enough of war on earth for ambition, or egotistical interests—even for womanly whims—to give to humanity the glorious example of a great people going even to war, not for egotistical interest, but for justice, for the law of nations, for the law of nature and of nature's God—and it will be no great mischief after all. [Applause.] It will be the noblest, the greatest glory which a nation yet has earned, nobler and greater than any nation yet has earned, and its greatest benefit will be the last war, because it will make the laws of nations to become a reality, which nobody will dare violate, seeing them put under the safeguard of all humanity. It will be the last war, because it will make nations contented—contented because free. [Applause.]

And what still must be forcibly considered, you have nothing to fear by that war for your own country—for your own security. If it were otherwise, I never would have pronounced that wish. But I am certain that there is not a single citizen of the United States, who would not agree with me that there is no plausible issue of that supposed war which could affect the security of your own country. [Great applause.]

I think, gentlemen, it is time to get rid of the horror to "revive former opinions," as Mr. Rush says. I believe it is time to establish that will, and I believe the people of the United States are called to establish it. That policy must be made subservient to justice, international law, and the everlasting principle of right.

There is an axiom in jurisprudence, which I hope you will not contradict—"Laws were a vain word if nobody were to execute them." [Cheers.] Unhappy mankind! that was the condition of the common laws until now—every despot ready to violate them, but no power on earth to defend them.

People of the United States! here I bow before thee; and proclaim out of the bottom of my gigantic arm, and be the executive power of Nature and of Nature's God; which laws thou hast invoked when thou hast proclaimed thy independence. Protect them; defend them, ever—if thou hast to go to war for it! That will be a holier war than ever yet was, and the blessing of God be with thee. [Great cheering.]

And yet, if the question of war is to be considered, not from the view of right, duty and law—which still, in my opinion, is a decisive one—but from the view of mere policy, then I believe that you must not shrink back from the mere word "war." There is no harm in the mere empty word; three little letters, very innocent—that's all! [Laughter and cheers.] But you must consider if there really is any probability that your declaration would be not respected, and you really had to go to war. And here I must decidedly, most solemnly declare, that there is not the slightest probability, nay, not even any possibility to it.

California Fun.—The following extraordinary and unprovoked outrage is taken from the Sacramento, California, papers:

Last night, after the Theatre was closed, Messrs. Anderson, Chanfran, King, and Dr. Williams, went to the Orleans, and after eating some oysters and drinking some wine, they started out to walk down second street, a short distance from Dr. Williams. While walking down the street, some one of the party made quotations from Shakespeare, which were amusing to the company, and which occasioned a great deal of laughing. As they were about separating, opposite Mr. Andrew's oil store, a policeman stepped out towards the group, and remarked to one of them that he was a policeman, and that they did not allow loud laughing—Dr. Williams replied that that was d—d strange; that they allowed people to laugh in a slave State, and this being a free State, they had not only the right, but that they would enjoy it. The policeman answered that they should not laugh—Dr. W. swore that he would; whereupon the policeman said that they should not laugh, and at the same time levelled a pistol at him and fired. The ball went through the Dr.'s hat just above the band, and pierced his forehead on a line with his right eye, about an inch and a half from the orbital range. The oblique course of the ball caused it to be resisted by the skull, which it traversed for about an inch and a half, and then made its exit. The doctor fell immediately, from the concussion, but recovered in a moment, and as he got up from the ground, drew his pistol and fired at the policeman three times, who was running away.

During a recent trip of the steamer from Marquette to Sacramento city, a Colt's revolver was missed by one of the

passengers. Search was immediately instituted, and suspicion settled upon a "Sydney duck," named Griffin. He was charged with the theft and searched, and notwithstanding an air of mock indignation and bravado which he put on for the occasion, the revolver was found upon his person. A court of the people was immediately organized, and after a fair trial the fellow was found guilty. There was on board the steamer a sick man—an American—who was on his way to the hospital. At the suggestion of Mr. F., who acted as prosecuting attorney on the occasion, the thief was sentenced to pay over \$100 in gold dust to the sick man. The Sydneyite, glad to escape so easily, came "down with the dust," without a murmur. He was allowed \$16 per ounce for it.

Cooper's Clarksburg Register



CLARKSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31, 1851

Wanted. At this office, an intelligent, active boy about 15 years old, to learn the printing business. He must be industrious and steady. To such an one a good opportunity is offered to learn the business, and none others need apply.

Subscribers are coming in pretty freely. The people see that the coming year is so big with events that will shake Christendom to its centre—of which the late movement in France is but a commencement—that they will not but an account be wanted with a newspaper. A newspaper the coming year will be worth treble any previous year, so mighty and thrilling do the events of the world promise to be. It is anticipated that all Europe will be in one blaze of revolution, and whether the United States can avoid sharing in the conflict, time alone can tell.

The Register will keep its readers well posted up in all the movements and signs of the times, at home and abroad, and will in addition, contain its usual variety of local and miscellaneous reading.

Now is certainly the very time to subscribe for a paper, and the people see it.

Prospectus of Cooper's Clarksburg Register

WE have commenced the publication of a new paper in Clarksburg, Va., with the above title, and flatter ourselves that we present to the public a sheet acceptable to all, and worthy of support.

There have been several attempts before to establish a paper in this place, all of which, from some cause, have failed to a greater or less extent. Yet believing this country sufficiently populous and wealthy, and its citizens amply intelligent and liberal to support a good newspaper, we have made another trial, in the belief that all that is required to secure a liberal support, is the publication of a paper worthy of patronage.

This we shall endeavor to do; and with our experience in the business, doubt not that we shall succeed. Our materials, type, press, &c., are entirely new, which will enable us to make our paper, in point of mechanical execution, second to none in the South. The large size of our paper enables us to give the current news of the day, besides publishing other articles of general interest.

The editorial portion of our journal shall by no means be neglected; about one half of our columns will be weekly devoted to this species of reading, which will make our paper interesting to every family.

It may be thought that we are liberal in making promises, but we refer to our paper as evidence that all are fulfilled.

The news of the coming year will be more than ordinarily interesting. Commencing with the doings of Congress and the State Legislature, together with the exciting condition of our foreign affairs, and closing with a Presidential campaign.

The proceedings of the State Legislature during its coming session will be of especial interest, inasmuch as the New Constitution does away with many of the old forms and usages, and new ones will have to be substituted. It is of vast importance to every person to be informed upon the new laws which must necessarily be passed, as many of them will, in all probability, greatly differ from those now in force.

The Presidential campaign of the coming season will be one of the most important elections that has ever occurred in the history of our country. The late difficulties on the slavery question rendered it a matter of doubt at one time whether either of the two great parties of the country could unite in a National Convention for the nomination of a candidate; but recent transactions have shown that whatever our opponents may do, the Democratic Party will go into the contest upon national principles which will command the support of all sections of the country.

All these subjects of exciting interest will be thoroughly discussed by the public prints, and no where can a more general information in regard to them be obtained, than through their medium.

This, in addition to the general news given every week, forms a great inducement for all to take the paper. Our terms are as low as a paper can reasonably be printed for in this country. The attempt has frequently been made to publish a paper for a less price, and nearly every month witnesses their downfall. There is probably not a man in the country who does not wish to see a good paper established in this place. We have commenced the publication of one which we shall endeavor to make worthy of that cognomen, and call upon all to assist us in establishing it upon a firm basis.

Our subscription list is rapidly increasing, but we have not yet as great a number as we should have; yet if we continue to increase as rapidly as we have since our commencement, a few months will place the permanency of our undertaking beyond a doubt. We hope, therefore, that our friends will not cease their efforts in our behalf; and let each subscriber endeavor to induce his neighbors to send for the paper also. By this means, we will soon obtain a sufficient patronage.

We will furnish the Register upon the following terms, payable within six months from the time of subscribing:

Single copies,	\$2 00
10 "	17 00
10 "	17 00
15 "	24 00
30 "	30 00

Papers sent any where in the country go postage free, and the reduced rates upon those sent out of the country are so low as no longer to be any object.

Any person raising a club of good subscribers shall receive an extra copy gratis.

W. P. COOPER.

Clarksburg, Jan. 1, 1852.

The last number of the Preston County Herald, contains the announcement that for want of sufficient patronage the publication ceases. It says:

"With this number of the Herald we bring our editorial labors to a close, not, however, without a regret. We regret to find that our efforts have not been sustained as we had reason to believe they would be, and we cannot consent to continue its publication when we know the patronage will not justify it."

The Herald was published at one dollar a year, and was a very good paper, yet it failed to receive a living support. It is surprising that, while all are willing to acknowledge the benefits of local newspapers, so few will contribute to their support in preference to those published at a distance. With some people, a newspaper is like a lady's finery, good for nothing if not emanating from a distance; while the reverse is the fact. A local newspaper besides giving all the news of interest to the community where it is published, contains many matters of importance to the people of that immediate section, not found in those published abroad.

We hope and believe that the Register can be placed upon a permanent basis, and would request our friends to lend us their assistance in so doing. The amount of trouble to each would be slight, while its combined effects would be very material.

JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.—The people of this Judicial Section are beginning to take an interest and look about them for candidates for the different Judgeships. Hon. George H. Lee has been named and solicited by a large number to become a candidate for the Court of Appeals, and we understand that he has yielded his consent. The judge is at the head of the legal profession in this State, and has given great satisfaction as judge of the Circuit Court. We know of no person better qualified to fill the important station for which he has been named.

Sudden Change.—Mr. A. F. Barnes informs us that at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., the mercury in his thermometer, stood at 2 degrees below zero; and at 5 o'clock in the evening, twelve hours after, it stood at 40 degrees above zero, making a change of 42 degrees in twelve hours. This is the most sudden change in the weather we recollect of ever experiencing. The thermometer was hanging in a porch. Mr. B. tells us that he has kept a record of the state of the thermometer for the past nine years, and that the greatest previous change in the weather in twelve hours, was 18 degrees.

THE NORTH WESTERN VA. RAILROAD.—We call attention to the communication in another column on the subject of this road. We hope the rumor alluded to may prove untrue; we hardly think the company can so far forget their true interests as to lend themselves to this scheme. If we are rightly informed upon the subject, it was "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity."

CLARKSBURG AND WHEELING TURNPIKE.—We call attention to the notice of a meeting of the Stockholders of this road on the 16th of January next, at Binghamon Meeting House. A full attendance is desired.

THE DEGREE OF REBECCA.—During the session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of northern New York, at Rochester last week, the new ladies' degree was conferred upon the ladies of some of the grand officers and members, in the presence of the members of the Grand Lodge. The ladies and members expressed themselves warmly in favor of the degree, believing that it will prove beneficial to the Order, and popular among the wives of Odd Fellows.

Every scarlet member is entitled to a degree.

GLASS PALACE IN NEW YORK.—The board of aldermen, of New York, have adopted a resolution granting the free use of Madison square to Edward Riddle, and his associates, for the purpose of erecting a building of glass and iron for an industrial exhibition of all nations.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. HENRY CLAY.—The letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, resigning his seat in U. S. Senate, was read in both Houses of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 23d inst., and a resolution adopted in the Senate, in which doubtless the House will concur, to elect a Senator on the 30th inst.

The Rochester American makes following feeling observations:

"If you wish to earn the respect and everlasting gratitude of an editor, let his exchanges alone. Don't touch a paper. He has laid them where he can find what he wants, without the least possible trouble. All he asks is that you will keep your hands off. If you wish to read a paper ask for it and it will be handed to you, but he can't endure your pitch-forking his pile of exchanges all about the room."

To know how bad you are, you must become poor; to know how bad other people are, you must become rich. Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. Be careful and not mistake principles for potatoes.—*Albany Dutchman.*

Early rising contributes to health.

One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks upon the religion of paying debts. They drive the nail into the head and clinch it:

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankruptcy law in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagements, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but it religion does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

For the Register.

North Western Va. and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Ma. Editor:—It is circulated here, and seems to be understood, that the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are anxious that a charter should be granted by the Legislature, authorizing the construction of a branch from their Railroad somewhere in the County of Marion, west of Fairmont, to strike the Ohio River at a point above the mouth of the Little Kanawha River; and if this can be effected, they will not aid the construction of the North Western Va. Railroad, but will construct the Marion branch. Ought not the North Western Railroad Company to look to this? and in the event Baltimore desires any such action on the part of the Legislature, would it not be well for the North Western Railroad Company to look elsewhere for capital to construct their road.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.—V. B. Palmer, in the last number of the New Yorker, gives the following hints to those who are desirous of success in business:

The material affairs of business transactions must be aided and sustained by a proportionate exercise of intellectual energy; and this intellectual energy should keep pace with the facilities by which the material affairs of business are advanced.

Every one is now obliged, if he would keep pace with the times, to aid his physical exertions in trade, or whatever business he may be engaged in, by due recourse to those means by which his business profession may become generally known. This is the intellectual part of his business, and the press is the great medium through which it must, at the present day, be developed.

Now-a-days newspapers are diffused far and wide; they are read by all, and afford the only vehicle by which men and establishments become generally known. At the present day, as yet, this engine of intelligence has not attracted attention commensurate with cotemporary improvements, simply because the material of business is more palpable and tangible, and it will be only by degrees that the power of the press will be acknowledged as equal to that of steam, for the furtherance of business enterprise.

Through this Agency, a regular, safe, and systematic means is afforded to the business community of giving notoriety abroad to their respective pursuits.

Newspapers, says the N. Y. Tribune, are designed to furnish information to the public and a livelihood to those employed in producing them. Their income is derived from two sources—first, from sale or subscriptions;—secondly, from the charges paid by those who see fit to use them as means of communicating with the public for their own advantage or profit.

There is probably not a daily paper in the world—certainly none in America—that could live a year without that large portion of its revenue derived from Advertising, nor, indeed, could the publicity now secured by advertisers be obtained for twenty times the present cost in any other form than that of the paid-for Newspaper.

If a man applies to a lawyer, a doctor, a tavern-keeper, a merchant, for any of the commodities whereby the latter makes his living, he expects to pay therefor. He never says, "If you want pay for this, you can have it," paying is a matter of course. But if he goes to an Editor to get his axe ground, he generally pays when he can't help it, but he seems to think it rather mean that payment is expected.

Publicity is a vital element of success in almost every business. If a man were to-morrow to invent a machine which would do the work of a forty-horse steam engine for one-eighth the cost, whether in building or running such a steam engine, he would be long in making a fortune out of it if there were no press. By the aid of the journals he might acquire wealth from his invention in the course of two years, while in their absence he would very certainly go down to his grave in poverty, though some future generation would not fail to profit by his labors. The Press is to business what the Electric Telegraph is to intelligence—it condenses years into minutes.

MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A man named Daniel Whitmore was found frozen to death on Wednesday, near Woodsburg, Baltimore county. He was seen the day previous with two flasks of rum in his possession. Joseph Lopp, residing near Woodsburg, Md., was frozen to death on Tuesday night. Emanuel Whipple was also frozen to death in Cincinnati, on Monday night. At Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night, three men were found in the street, speechless from the cold, but timely remedies saved their lives. Nathaniel Kesfe, a respectable colored man, was frozen to death near Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night. He was engaged in devotional exercises till a late hour, and it is supposed in going out doors to procure fuel, fell down, and thus froze.

COL. COLT has been reading a paper upon his "revolvers" before the Institution of Civil Engineers, in London; it is a very interesting paper in itself, and curious from the fact of its being the first American communication that had been brought before the institution.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Seizure of the Relics of Government by Louis Napoleon.—Dissolution of the Assembly.—Paris in a State of Siege.—A New Ministry Formed.—Proclamation Restoring Universal Suffrage.—Imperial Election.—The President in Prison.—Barbarians Elected in Paris and destroyed by the Troops.—Martial Law Declared and Enforced.

The steamer Europa with seven days later news from Europe arrived at New York on the 23d inst. The news she brings is of the utmost importance, particularly from France.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is of the most important and exciting character, and is regarded as the commencement of a new state of governmental affairs for France.

A coup d'etat was made by President Napoleon on the 2nd inst., of the most bold and important character. He seized the reins of government and dissolved the Assembly, declaring Paris in a state of siege, appealing directly to the people to sustain him in his movement to arrest the monarchical tendencies of the Assembly.

The President's arrangement had been made with consummate skill and secrecy during the night of the 1st inst. The whole thing was done before the public had the least intimation of the event.

A new Ministry was formed, and a proclamation issued restoring universal suffrage, and proposing a new system of government with the instant election by the people and army of a President to hold office for ten years, supported by a council of State and two houses of the Legislature.

At daylight on Tuesday morning the President's proclamation was found posted throughout the city, in which he ordered the immediate dispersion of the Assembly, with his plan for a new form of government. The election for a President is to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people.

Everything was consummated before the Assembly had the least idea of the intention of the President, an entire new ministry having been formed during the night.

Pending the election, the President proposes that the executive powers remain in his hands. He says that he has been forced into his present position by the course of his opponents in the Assembly, and it is certain that Thiers, Changarnier and others of his opponents had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 22d instant, and were almost in the act of moving in the matter, when they and their principle friends were arrested and conveyed to Vincennes.

Whenever the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially, they have been ordered to disperse, and were arrested if they refused. Two hundred members of the Assembly had been arrested, and many subsequently released; but all the principle leaders of the opposition were in prison.

Three hundred of the members of the Assembly it was said had given in their adhesions to the President; and telegraphic despatches from the department state that the President's demonstration had been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. Subsequently these reports were contradicted, and several barricades erected in different quarters of Paris, but were speedily broken down by the troops.

At one of these barricades two members of the Assembly, occupying prominent places, were killed in the conflict.

On Tuesday, a section of the Assembly continued to meet, and defied the deposition of the President, and his impeachment for high treason. The meeting was dispersed by the troops, and their decrees ridiculed on all sides. Troops had been stationed in the houses of M. Dupin and other ex-officers of the Assembly, who had been exempted from arrest.

The full rigor of martial law had been proclaimed against all concerned in the barricades, and a large number had been shot.

Up to Thursday night, the success of the President seemed certain, and advices received in London on Friday, do not vary the aspects of affairs, though new elements of discord were constantly arising.

PARIS, Dec. 5th.—A decree was issued to-day, ordering the voting on the 20th instant, to be done secretly, instead of in public. Rumors were rife of continued fighting, but they were not believed.—The latest published accounts state that the insurgents had been put down, but not without a severe struggle. Accounts from the provinces were generally favorable to the President.

The firing was continued by the troops and the combat continued with spirit for half an hour. Further down the Boulevards cannon and muskets were freely used till four o'clock, when the fighting in that quarter ceased, but continued in other sections.

No definite particulars have been published, and little is known beyond the fact that a sanguinary conflict had taken place. Many persons not engaged on either side had been killed or wounded.

The last accounts from Paris represent the troops as successful at all points.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald and Chronicle states that Gen. Castellan at Lyons, and Gen. Eymeyer have declared against the President.—This, however is denied. Doubts are also entertained of Gen. Minguot's disposition towards the government.

Strasbourg and Rheims are reported to have risen.

The correspondent of the London Daily News says that Gen. Neymayer is marching from the North with four regiments to oppose the President.

The correspondent of the Times says that an attempted emute at Drevo was promptly suppressed, and the most reliable accounts from the department was favorable to the President.

Seven hundred French refugees left London for Paris on Thursday.

The French government has entire control of the telegraph lines, and have stopped the transmission of all despatches.

The movements of the troops are rapid, silent but firm. On Thursday many barricades were thrown up. At one o'clock, while a body of five thousand troops were passing along the Boulevards, several

shots were fired from the neighboring houses.

ENGLAND.—We learn that arrangements were being made among the officers of the Arctic expedition to bestow a national testimonial upon Grinnell, for his generous conduct in fitting out the late expedition from New York in search of Sir John Franklin.

PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin to the 2nd inst., state that the news had been received from Paris by telegraph, and had occasioned intense excitement. The business of the Assembly was suspended, and the ministers withdrew to hold a cabinet meeting.

SIENNA.—The latest accounts from Palermo furnish a statement of an attempted insurrection in Sicily, headed by Baron Osoe, and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and compel the King to abdicate in favor of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo had declared in favor of the project.

The thirteenth regiment had fraternized with the people, but, by the prompt action of the authorities, the movement was checked. Several, including officers of the thirteenth regiment, had been arrested.

MONACO.—By way of Gibraltar, the steamer of the 19th ult., brings later advices from Smyrna and Malta. The French fleet had bombarded Rabbat and Sallee for eight hours, causing great destruction of life. The French suffered but slight injury from the return fire of the Castle at Rabbat.

At Rabbat it was also reported that the fleet had proceeded to Tangiers for the purpose of bombarding that place. The British ship James had been despatched to Tangiers to protect the interests of the British subjects.

INDIA.—The overland mail reached London on Wednesday.

The relations between the British and Northwest tribes continue very unsatisfactory.

A serious Muslem riot had occurred at Bombay, which was caused by some obnoxious publications. The rioters were finally dispersed by the police, but not without serious injury to a number of persons. Many shops were plundered, women violated, and other outrages committed.

Other accounts state that the property destroyed was valued at £15,000.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamer Baltic of the Collins line, has arrived, having sailed from Liverpool on the 10th inst.